

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S.

PART VIII.

(Plate xviii.)

Family STAPHYLINIDÆ.

ANTIMERUS PUNCTIPENNIS, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig.1.)

♂. Blackish-brown; head, prothorax and elytra of a metallic coppery-bronze, in places glossed with green; antennæ, tarsi, front and parts of four hind tibiæ reddish. Clothed, except on head and prothorax, with blackish hair, becoming red in places; head and prothorax with sparse hairs on sides.

Head large, transverse, with seven large punctures on each side and with some smaller ones about the base and neck; jaws long and thin. *Antennæ* thin, extending almost to base of prothorax, 1st joint as long as 2nd-3rd combined. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, with large marginal punctures—five on each side in front, four in each front, and two in each hind angle. *Scutellum* large and triangular, with numerous setiferous punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than head, with dense, rather large, round, clearly defined setiferous punctures, the interspaces very finely rugulose. *Abdomen* with dense setiferous punctures. *Legs* stout, middle tibiæ densely, the hind moderately densely spinose. Length to apex of elytra 9, of abdomen 15 mm.

Hab.—Gosford, N.S.W. (A. M. Lea).

I have seen this species in several collections under the name of *A. smaragdinus*, and had it so named myself, but recently

received a specimen of the real *A. smaragdinus* from the Dandenong Ranges in Victoria,* and it differs from that species in its coppery colour, paler antennæ, abdomen not subcarinate along middle and very different punctures, especially of the elytra; in *A. smaragdinus* these punctures are rather small, comparatively distant, and no larger than those on the scutellum; in the present species they are much larger than those on the scutellum (these being the same size as in *A. smaragdinus*) and much closer together. The coppery parts are very finely shagreened, and the play of colours on them when wet is very beautiful.

HYPEROMMA PICTIPES, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig.2).

♂. Shining. Of a rather dark brownish-red; legs flavous, coxæ, base of femora and middle of tibiæ more or less infusate; palpi and antennæ reddish-flavous, the latter infusate in middle. Upper surface and sides with a few scattered hairs; abdomen sparsely pubescent.

Head ovate, smooth, with a few rather large clearly defined punctures, almost absent from disc. Eyes almost on top of head. Antennæ scarcely extending to base of prothorax, 1st joint as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd rather more than half the length of 3rd. Terminal joint of palpi small but distinct. *Prothorax* regularly convex, distinctly longer than wide, just perceptibly wider than head, widest near apex, all the angles rounded, with a row of about ten small setiferous punctures on each side of middle, the rows diverging in front; towards each side an irregular row of about six similar punctures. *Elytra* narrower and much shorter than prothorax, shoulders strongly rounded, apex incurved to middle; with rather large, but not sharply defined, punctures, in irregular rows, and becoming smaller posteriorly. *Abdomen* at base as wide as elytra, gradually dilating to beyond the middle, and then strongly narrowed; with rather sparse and indistinct punctures; terminated by two long styles; 5th and 6th segments

* The type was from the Victorian Mountains.

distinctly longer than the others, the 6th below with a deep almost parallel-sided incision. Front *tarsi* rather strongly inflated, the others narrow. Length to apex of elytra 3, of abdomen 7 mm.

Hab.—Hobart, Tasm. (A. M. Lea; in moss).

The almost entirely dorsal eyes, dilated front *tarsi*, small terminal joint of palpi and apterous body should leave no doubt but that this species belongs to *Hyperomma*. Fauvel, it is true, says of the genus "*Corpus robustum*," but as he describes the prothorax of *H. lacertinum* as being almost twice as long as wide, and the elytra as narrower than the prothorax, this expression cannot be taken literally.

HYPEROMMA NIGRUM, n.sp.

♀. Shining. Black; legs reddish-brown, apex of femora and the *tarsi* paler; antennæ reddish-brown at base, darker in middle and flavous at tip. Clothing much as in *H. pictipes*.

Head rather shorter and with larger punctures than in *H. pictipes*. Eyes, antennæ and palpi much the same. *Prothorax* slightly longer and narrower than in *H. pictipes*, with a row of about seventeen setiferous punctures on each side of middle, the rows distinctly diverging in front, each side with an irregular row of about twelve punctures, and a smaller irregular row of about six joining in with same, a few much smaller punctures scattered about. *Elytra* slightly narrower and much shorter than prothorax, shoulders strongly rounded, with moderately numerous clearly defined punctures of two sizes, some fairly large ones (as large as the seriate punctures of prothorax) forming four irregular rows, and smaller ones scattered about. *Abdomen* of the same shape above as in *H. pictipes*, but with denser and more distinct punctures. Front *tarsi* no wider than the middle pair and all narrow. Length to apex of elytra $3\frac{1}{2}$, of abdomen $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Bridgetown, W.A. (A. M. Lea).

The narrow front *tarsi* seem to imply that it is only in the male (as in *H. abnorme*) that these are dilated; the terminal joint of the palpi is small and distinct from some directions but

invisible from others. Another species* before me also has very narrow front tarsi in the female; the terminal joint of its palpi, however, is more distinct than in either of the above species. With variable palpi and tarsi therefore it seems quite possible that it may be afterwards desirable to unite *Hyperomma* and *Suniopsis*.

At first sight very close to *H. pictipes*, but readily distinguished by its darker colour and by the punctures of prothorax, elytra and abdomen; the two are readily distinguished from *H. lacertinum* and *H. abnorme* by their much smaller size, etc.

SUNIUS.

The species of this genus hitherto described are all winged, but below will be found descriptions of two apterous species. Those known to me may be tabulated as follows :—

APTEROUS.

- Abdominal punctures in transverse series..... *Simsoni*, n.sp.
 Abdominal punctures dense and irregular..... *favosus*, n.sp.

WINGED.

Form very robust for the genus.†

- Base of elytra dark..... *Hackeri*, n.sp.
 Base of elytra not dark..... *brevicollis* Lea.

Form of normal tenuity.

- Prothorax darker at sides than on disc..... *cylindricus* MacL.
 Prothorax of uniform colour.
 Elytra maculate..... *guttula* Fvl.
 Elytra of uniform colour or almost so..... *equalis* Blackb.
 Elytra flavous at apex *apiciflavus* Lea.
 Elytra with longitudinal markings..... *trilineatus* Lea.

SUNIUS SIMSONI, n.sp.

Of a rather pale reddish-brown; head, basal half of elytra and 5th and 6th segments of abdomen dark brown or black; legs flavous, antennæ and palpi somewhat darker. Clothed with straggling blackish hairs and with sparse greyish pubescence.

* The largest of the genus, but my specimen is too damaged to be described.

†These two species are fully twice as robust as the common *S. guttula*, and their elytra are considerably larger.

Head longer than wide, rather strongly convex in middle, covered with shallow, honeycomb-like punctures, each of which has a small central pit. *Antennæ* slightly passing base of prothorax, 2nd joint more than half the length of 3rd. *Prothorax* ovate, with punctures as on head. *Elytra* as long as prothorax, but at their widest narrower than its widest; with strong, rather dense and clearly defined punctures. *Abdomen* dilated towards, but not to, apex, with rather small setiferous punctures in more or less regular transverse rows. Apterous. Length to apex of elytra 2, of abdomen $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Launceston (Aug. Simson), Hobart, Huon River, Frankford, Tasm. (A. M. Lea).

The colours as given above apply only to one of the specimens before me; a second differs in having the 5th abdominal segment no darker than the 1st; a third has the whole of the upper surface pale except the base of the elytra (which is not very dark, however), and the 6th abdominal segment which (except at its tip) is almost black; the 4th has the whole of the upper surface of a dark brown, except the apex of the elytra and of the abdomen. One of the specimens was taken from moss and another from tussocks.

In general appearance rather close to *S. guttula*, but apterous, and elytra not maculate.

SUNIUS FAVOSUS, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig.3.)

Almost black; mouth-parts reddish, appendages and apex of elytra flavous. Clothed with straggling blackish hairs and with greyish pubescence.

Head longer than wide, moderately convex in middle, with a narrow plate-like expansion at sides of antennæ; with punctures as on head of preceding species. *Antennæ* thin, just passing base of prothorax, 2nd joint scarcely half the length of 3rd. *Prothorax* and *elytra* much as in the preceding species, except that the elytral punctures are more numerous, although fully as large. *Abdomen* slightly diminishing in width to base and apex,

with dense setiferous punctures, which on the basal segments are almost coarse; the four basal segments finely corrugated at apex. Apterous. Length to apex of elytra $3\frac{1}{2}$, of abdomen 7 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Q. (Henry Hacker).

The pale portion of the elytra covers about one-third of their surface, and is roughly triangular in shape on each, the triangles just touching the suture and sides.

This is the largest *Sunius* as yet recorded from Australia; from *S. apiciflavus*, which it closely resembles in colour (except that the markings at apex of elytra are somewhat different), it differs in being larger and elytra much narrower and with coarser punctures; it is also apterous, whilst that species is winged.

SUNIUS HACKERI, n.sp.

Of a rather dingy brown; legs flavous, apex of abdomen, apical two-thirds of elytra and the antennæ slightly darker. Clothed with straggling brownish hairs and with greyish pubescence.

Head slightly wider than long, diminishing in width from eyes to apex, eyes prominent; punctures as on head of two preceding species. *Antennæ* passing base of prothorax, 2nd joint not much shorter than 3rd, 11th briefly obpyriform. *Prothorax* briefly ovate, with punctures as on head. *Elytra* longer and wider than prothorax, conjointly almost quadrate, with numerous, fairly large, clearly defined punctures. *Abdomen* short, at base the width of elytra, almost parallel-sided to near apex, punctures distinct only on basal segments. Winged. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{4}$, of abdomen 3 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Q. (Henry Hacker).

Of the robust form of *S. brevicollis*, but differs from that species in the dark portion of its elytra being basal and transverse, and in the punctures of the elytra and abdomen.

TYPHLOBLEDIUS, n.g.

Head subcylindrical; clypeal suture distinct; mandibles short and stout.* Eyes absent. Antennæ rather short and thin.

* Only the tips of the mandibles are exposed.

Labial palpi minute. Maxillary palpi small, apparently four-jointed, the third joint large and swollen, the fourth minute.* Prothorax transverse, cylindrical; prosternum produced in middle of apex, ridged along middle, stigmata concealed. Scutellum small, widely triangular.† Elytra very short. Metasternum very short. Abdomen large, cylindrical, the joints briefly elliptic in outline and without visible sutures between dorsal and ventral surfaces, segments increasing in width to fifth, which is almost as large as the two preceding combined, sixth triangular. Hind coxæ contiguous, front slightly separated, middle more noticeably but still very slightly separated; femora stout; tibiæ spinose; tarsi apparently four-jointed,‡ terminal joint stout and as long as the rest combined. Body cylindrical and apterous.

The position of this genus is very doubtful, but I refer it to the neighbourhood of *Bledius*, on account of its prosternum, coxæ, palpi and mandibles. The almost entirely uniform colour of the body and appendages, with the joints closely connected and the sutures frequently indistinct, render it impossible to give as satisfactory a generic diagnosis as is desirable. No confusion, however, is likely to arise through this, as it is the only blind genus of its family recorded from Australia. On a casual glance there appear to be eyes, immediately behind the antennæ, on top of the head, but these on examination under the microscope are seen to be but slight infuscations and are double, marking the sides of a slight antennary ridge. Under a high power the surface of these infuscated spots is seen to be covered with exactly the same scale-like reticulations as the rest of the head, these spaces bearing a deceptive resemblance to facets. The

* I cannot see this joint at all clearly, even under a high power, and what appears to be a fourth joint may really be a fascicle of hairs.

† Although fairly large in comparison with the elytra, the scutellum is very indistinct on account of the fine nature of its sutures.

‡ I cannot make out the joints of the tarsi at all clearly; in most lights they appear to be four-jointed, but they may really be composed of five.

metasternum is so short that the four hind coxæ are practically all touching.

TYPHLOBLEDIUS CYLINDRICUS, n.sp.

Pale reddish-brown, legs and antennæ somewhat paler, palpi of a clear lemon-yellow. Shining and (except the appendages) glabrous.

Head smooth and convex, with minute scattered punctures, and with four of larger size forming a transverse series near the base. Antennæ extending to base of prothorax, 1st joint stout, longer than 2nd, its base partly concealed, 2nd and 3rd of equal length, 4th-6th subglobular, 7th-10th gradually becoming more transverse, 11th briefly ovate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, slightly wider than head and just perceptibly wider than elytra, with four large dorsal punctures and with small scattered punctures as on head; sides with a very narrow upturned margin. *Elytra* distinctly shorter than prothorax and with similar margins, with small scattered punctures and longitudinally and obliquely strigose. *Abdomen* more than half the total length, with minute punctures and with four small punctures on the upper surface of each, forming a row on each side of the middle, under surface with somewhat similar but much less distinct rows of punctures. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Hobart, Tasm.

The outline at a glance appears to be perfectly cylindrical, but the prothorax is slightly wider than the other parts and the base of the abdomen is not quite so wide as its fifth segment. If lines were drawn so as to connect the four large prothoracic punctures, they would enclose a perfect square. Under a quarter-inch lens the entire derm appears to be divided into small scale-like areas, these being especially noticeable on the abdomen.

Unfortunately I kept no record as to the circumstances of the capture of the unique specimens before me, but it may have been taken when hunting for *Anommatus 12-striatus*.

OXYTELUS.

Sec.i. Head punctate and strigose.

OXYTELUS MICROPTERUS, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig.4.)

♂. Moderately wide; highly polished. Deep black, elytra feebly diluted with piceous and with a slight brassy gloss; front of antennary tubercles, the mandibles and palpi red; femora piceous, the tibiae and tarsi paler.

Head large and wide; punctate and strigose, the punctures rather small, the strigæ more apparent at the sides than on disc and frequently consisting of but several joined punctures. Clypeus greatly depressed, almost impunctate, posteriorly semi-circular.* *Prothorax* strongly transverse, slightly narrower than head, much narrower at base than at apex, posterior angles strongly rounded; not very densely or strongly punctate, although the punctures are clearly defined, with a narrow median line and a shallow irregular impression on each side. *Elytra* very small, along sides almost the length of prothorax at its longest, but shorter along suture; densely and coarsely punctate throughout, but the punctures smaller towards scutellum than elsewhere. Apical segment of *abdomen* narrowly excised. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, to apex of elytra $1\frac{2}{3}$; variation in length 3.4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the head considerably smaller and with the punctures and strigæ more distinct. the prothorax much less narrowed posteriorly and just perceptibly narrower than the head.

Hab.—Hobart, Tasm.

Very distinct from all the species known to me by the small elytra (smaller even than in *O. impennis*); the wings although present are very minute and totally useless for flight. The head of the ♀ is considerably above the average size of its sex. One

* I have not considered it necessary to describe the proportions of the joints of the antennæ in this or in any of the following species of *Oxytelus*; neither have I considered it necessary to refer to the sculpture of the upper surface of the abdomen.

of my specimens was taken from the nest of a small black sand-inhabiting ant.

OXYTELUS STRIGICEPS, n.sp.

♂. Rather wide; upper surface shining but not highly polished. Black; the elytra diluted with piceous, mandibles red, legs piceous, the knees and tarsi paler.

Head rather large and wide; feebly punctate but very distinctly and almost regularly strigose, the strigæ vanishing posteriorly and apically. Clypeus strongly (but not suddenly) depressed and almost impunctate, as is also the surface immediately behind it. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, slightly narrower than head, much narrower at base than at apex, posterior angles strongly rounded; densely, coarsely and irregularly punctate; with a moderately deep and rather wide median impression, lateral impressions indistinct. *Elytra* considerably longer but very little wider than prothorax, densely, coarsely and irregularly punctate throughout, the punctures smaller towards suture. Length 3, to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{2}$; variation in length 2-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having a smaller and narrower head, with less regular strigæ, but larger and denser punctures; the clypeus more suddenly depressed, very distinctly punctate and less shining; the prothorax is wider than the head, its base is not much wider than its apex, and its surface is less uneven although just as coarsely punctate.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

In appearance resembling *O. rufinodis* but abundantly distinct from that and from most other species by the strong corrugations between the eyes.

OXYTELUS TRISULCICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂. Small, depressed; moderately shining. Black, elytra scarcely diluted with piceous, mandibles and legs obscure testaceous-brown.

Head moderately large, densely punctate throughout, the sides distinctly but somewhat irregularly strigose. Clypeus not depressed, but its sutures distinct. *Prothorax* strongly trans-

verse, slightly narrower than head; densely and moderately strongly punctate; with three distinct median impressions of which the two outer are slightly curved inwards; lateral impressions large but vaguely defined. *Elytra* about once and one-half the length of prothorax and distinctly wider; very densely punctate throughout, but punctures of small size and nowhere sharply defined, becoming smaller towards suture. Length 2, to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{4}$; variation in length $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mm.

♀. Differs in having a smaller and narrower head with three small basal foveæ (much as in *M-elevatus* but less pronounced and not marking the terminations of longitudinal impressions), the prothorax longer, less narrowed posteriorly, and slightly but distinctly wider than the head.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

The disc of the prothorax in the vicinity of the longitudinal impression is more shining and with smaller punctures than elsewhere. This and the two following species are not at all unlike in general appearance, but on examination they are seen to be very distinct from each other.

Sec.ii. Head punctate but not strigose.

OXYTELUS V-ELEVATUS, n.sp.

♀ (?) Small, depressed; subopaque, abdomen shining. Black, legs obscure testaceous-brown.

Head rather small; densely punctate; with a short median line towards base, on each side of which the derm is raised. Clypeus not at all depressed and with distinct sutures. *Prothorax* very flat, moderately transverse, base not much narrower than apex, which is slightly wider than head; densely and rather strongly punctate; with three median longitudinal impressions of which the lateral ones are feebly defined and the median one open in front and closed behind, the lateral impressions not traceable. *Elytra* quadrate, about once and one-half the length of prothorax but not much wider; closely covered with elongate (almost sulciform) punctures, the intervening spaces densely and minutely

punctate. Apical segment of *abdomen* feebly impressed. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, to apex of elytra 1 mm.

Hab.—Bruni Island, Tasm.

The derm on each side of the median impression is raised so as to form a narrow V, this elevation being all the more distinctly defined on account of the medio-lateral impressions; the apices of the V are slightly thickened and bent outwards. The elongate elytral punctures are rather small but are very sharply defined, and are totally different in character from those of any other species here mentioned or described.

OXYTELUS M-ELEVATUS, n.sp.

Small, depressed, subopaque, abdomen moderately shining. Black, elytra and legs dull reddish-brown, tibiæ and tarsi paler.

Head rather small; densely and finely punctate, with three small basal foveæ, of which the median one is slightly in advance of the others; clypeal sutures indistinct. *Prothorax* very flat, moderately transverse, apex slightly wider than base or than head; densely punctate, the raised spaces less noticeably so; with three median impressions, of which the median is narrowed posteriorly but continuous to base. *Elytra* lightly transverse, about once and one-half the length of prothorax and not much wider; sides and base shining and with small and rather scattered punctures, elsewhere opaque and evidently densely and closely but very indistinctly punctate. Under surface of apical segment of *abdomen* longitudinally impressed in middle. Length $1\frac{1}{3}$, to apex of elytra $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W.

Each of the three small foveæ of the head marks the termination of a short depression, of which the median one is very indistinct. The prothoracic elevations are somewhat as in the preceding species, but differ in the sides of the median V being separated at the base and not thickened or turned round at the summit; the outer side also of each of the medio-lateral impressions is slightly raised, so that the elevated spaces form a rather distinct M, disconnected, however, as to its parts.

OXYTELUS LATERALIS, n.sp.

♂. Moderately wide, shining. Testaceous, prothorax more or less feebly clouded with brown in the middle; head piceous, the antennary tubercles and under surface paler; antennæ infusate, the basal joints paler; sterna and abdomen (except margins) piceous-brown, legs paler than elytra.

Head rather small; somewhat coarsely and irregularly punctate, with a very indistinct and small median fovea. Clypeus depressed and moderately punctate. *Prothorax* widely transverse, slightly wider than the head, near base very little narrower than apex but extreme base much narrower; with sharply defined but comparatively small and sparse punctures; with three feeble median impressions and a rather large but vague one on each side. *Elytra* moderately transverse, about once and one-half the length of prothorax but not much wider, sides slightly inflated posteriorly; with comparatively small scattered punctures which are smaller towards suture and base than elsewhere. Apical segment of *abdomen* with a very distinct and rather wide longitudinal impression. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, to apex of elytra $1\frac{3}{4}$; variation in length $3\text{--}3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the head smaller and its punctures rather larger, especially on the clypeus; the prothorax longer, the sides more regularly rounded and with larger and denser punctures, the median impression is more clearly defined and the medio-lateral ones less clearly.

Hab.—Sydney and Tamworth, N.S.W.

This species has been in my collection for a long while under the name of *O. impressifrons*, but evidently wrongly so, as only the head and abdomen (except margins) could be called "black," and even then not fairly so, whilst the prothorax is not even dark brown. The species appears to be a very common one. It is allied to *O. varius*, from which it differs in being rather larger and wider; moreover, of all the specimens of *O. varius* that I have seen not one has the margins of the abdomen paler than its disc, whilst in the specimens under examination of the above species the margins are invariably paler.

OXYTELUS TUBERCULATUS, n.sp.

♂. Moderately wide, not very highly polished. Piceous-brown, head deep black, the antennary tubercles and mandibles red, elytra and margins of abdomen paler than prothorax, legs pale testaceous, the tibiae and tarsi slightly paler than femora.

Head large and wide; punctures small and sparse, but a moderately large one on each side near the base; with a feeble but distinct median line. Clypeus strongly and rather suddenly depressed, semicircular posteriorly and almost impunctate. *Prothorax* very widely transverse, exactly the width of head, sides rounded and diminishing rather strongly to base; punctures small and rather sparse, disc with three shallow and distinct but rather vaguely defined impressions, each side on apical half with a curved and very distinct impression. *Elytra* strongly transverse, not much longer than prothorax and at base no wider, sides inflated posteriorly; moderately closely covered with small punctures, the interspaces (except for a subtriangular space about the scutellum and part of the shoulders where the derm is shining) densely covered with microscopic punctures. Apical segment of *abdomen* lightly longitudinally impressed. Length 3, to apex of elytra $1\frac{3}{4}$; variation in length $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having a very much smaller head (scarcely more than half the size of that of the male), with larger and denser punctures, the clypeus much less depressed and distinctly (although not strongly) punctate.

Hab.—Clarence and Hawkesbury Rivers, N.S.W.

In general appearance moderately close to *O. discipennis*, and the punctures of the elytra somewhat similar (except that the larger ones are very much larger) but differs in being considerably narrower, elytra not entirely black (as in *O. vulneratus*, they are paler in the vicinity of the base and suture than elsewhere), the antennary tubercles margined with red and the punctures of both head and prothorax different; from *O. vulneratus* it differs in being very much narrower (both sexes); from *O. varius* it differs in having microscopic punctures densely distributed amongst the ordinary ones.

In consequence of the very distinct outer impressions each apical corner of the prothorax appears to be supplied with a tubercle—elongate-ovate in ♂, subcircular in ♀; in *O. vulneratus* and *O. varius* these tubercles are entirely absent; in *O. discipennis* they are present but much less pronounced.

OXYTELUS DISPAR, n.sp.

♂. Wide, highly polished. Deep black, elytra feebly or not at all diluted with piceous, front of antennary tubercles, the mandibles and palpi red, legs obscure testaceous.

Head large and wide; with very distinct although not large or dense punctures. *Clypeus* rather suddenly depressed and with a few small but distinct punctures. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, slightly narrower than head, base considerably narrower than apex and gently continuously rounded; densely and rather strongly punctate, the three median longitudinal impressions shallow and very irregular, although sufficiently distinct; lateral impressions wide and very vague, the anterior sides almost perfectly flat. *Elytra* moderately transverse, about once and one-third the width of prothorax and not much wider, sides gently inflated posteriorly; densely and rather coarsely punctate throughout, the punctures sharply defined except towards the apex and sides, where they become more or less confluent. Apical segment of *abdomen* lightly impressed on each side of apex. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{4}$; variation in length $3-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having a very much smaller head with much denser and coarser punctures; the clypeus larger, less depressed and the punctures not much smaller than elsewhere; prothorax slightly wider than the head, sides not much wider at apex than at base, and punctures denser and slightly stronger.

Hab.—Hobart, Tasm.

Close to *O. vulneratus*, but colour different and punctures very much coarser; punctures (especially of elytra) different from those of *O. melas*.

OXYTELUS INCONSTANS, n.sp.

♂. Wide and highly polished. Deep glossy black, the mandibles red; elytra red, but the outer apical angles and the suture in the vicinity of the scutellum black; legs red, femora darker.

Head large and wide; punctures very distinct and sharply defined although not very large or dense, larger at sides than in middle; antennary tubercles unusually large. Clypeus strongly but not at all suddenly depressed, impunctate, its posterior suture invisible. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, the exact width of or very slightly narrower than head, sides much narrower at base than at apex, base gently but not continuously rounded; punctures deep but rather small and not dense; three median impressions shallow and rather vague, continuous to base but not to apex, lateral impressions short and apparently caused by punctures being massed closely together. *Elytra* rather strongly transverse, along middle not much longer than prothorax, but considerably more along sides, sides nowhere inflated, the posterior angles rather strongly rounded; along base and suture with not very dense and comparatively small punctures, the punctures elsewhere rather larger and with a more or less distinct tendency to become confluent. Apical segment of *abdomen* with a very feeble circular impression. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, to apex of elytra $2\frac{3}{4}$; variation in length $4\frac{1}{4}$ -5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the head very much smaller, the jugular constriction less apparent, and the punctures somewhat larger and denser; the clypeus wider, less depressed and with distinct punctures; the antennary tubercles are smaller, though still of rather large size; the prothorax is longer, considerably wider than the head and with somewhat larger and denser punctures, especially towards the sides.

Hab.—Vasse, W.A.

Of the *O. vulneratus* type, but (leaving out considerations of colour) differs on account of punctures, prothoracic impressions and jugular constriction. The latter in the male of *O. inconstans* forms a very decided semicircle, so that the basal lobes of the head are much larger than usual. The antennary tubercles are just perceptibly diluted with red in the middle.

A female specimen from Albury (N.S.W.) differs in having a greater portion of the outer apex of each elytron black. A male specimen from the Swan River differs in having the elytra entirely red.

OXYTELUS BRUNNEIPENNIS Macl.

This is a very distinct species, rendered so by an infusate line extending along the middle of the abdomen (a character not mentioned in the original description). The eyes are much above the average size, but smaller than in *O. sculptus*. My specimens are from Sydney.

OXYTELUS VARIUS Fvl.

Some years ago at Forest Reefs I remember seeing many thousands of specimens of this species flying around and settling on bags containing potatoes cut ready to be planted out.

OXYTELUS SEMIRUFUS Fvl.

This species (which I have from W. Australia, N. S. Wales, and Tasmania) usually has a square black space in the middle of the clypeus; this square is invariably (sometimes but very slightly, however) darker than its surroundings.

O. SCULPTUS Grav. *Hab.*—West Australia; Tasmania.

O. APICALIS Fvl. *Hab.*—Mount Barker, W.A.

O. RUFINODIS Fvl. *Hab.*—Swan River.

O. VULNERATUS Fvl. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

O. DISCIPENNIS Fvl. *Hab.*—Windsor, Sydney, Clarence River, Armidale, and Queanbeyan, N.S.W.; Victoria.

O. SPARSUS Fvl. *Hab.*—Tamworth, Cootamundra, Forest Reefs, Windsor, Clarence and Tweed Rivers, N.S.W.

O. SUBÆNEUS Fvl. *Hab.*—Swan River and Newcastle, W.A.

O. SCABRELLUS Fvl. *Hab.*—Vasse, W.A.

O. PICEICOLLIS Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney.

O. IMPENNIS Fvl., and *O. MELAS* Fvl. I have received specimens of both these species from the Rev. T. Blackburn; they are without locality labels, but agree exactly with the descriptions.

HOMALIUM CRASSICORNE, n.sp.

Narrow and moderately shining. Reddish-testaceous, apical third and suture of elytra and the seven terminal joints of antennæ blackish. Clothed with rather short golden pubescence which is very distinct on the elytra and abdomen.

Head moderately large; densely and rather strongly punctate, front scarcely punctate; each side of middle with a short deep sulcus extending to the neck and open posteriorly. *Antennæ* stout, 1st joint almost as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd slightly longer than 3rd, and 3rd than 4th, 5th and 6th slightly, the 7th-10th strongly transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, very slightly wider than head, sides strongly rounded in front and greatly diminishing in width to base, densely and rather coarsely punctate, a shallow impression on each side of the median line (itself appearing as a feeble impunctate elevation continuous to base but not to apex), each side of base with a curved impression continuous to about the middle, from whence it is directed slightly inwards. *Elytra* considerably wider than long, sides parallel except at base and apex, apex almost truncate; moderately densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller posteriorly. *Abdomen* parallel-sided, the apical segment suddenly much narrower and triangular. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W.

A very distinct species which in colour somewhat resembles *H. Tasmanicum*, but the two have scarcely anything else in common. The antennæ are stouter than in any other species known to me.

HOMALIUM PARALLELUM, n.sp.

Narrow and shining. Piceous or piceous-brown; prothorax, shoulders and abdomen somewhat paler; legs and palpi reddish-testaceous; antennæ infusate, the basal joints paler. Clothed with short sparse whitish pubescence, sufficiently distinct on the abdomen but (except from one or two directions, although it is almost as dense) invisible on the prothorax and elytra.

Head rather large and feebly transverse; densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures smaller and sparser on clypeus than elsewhere; each side of middle of base with a deep and almost round fovea, immediately behind which is a small granule; each side of clypeus foveate, but the foveæ smaller and shallower than the basal ones. *Antennæ* stout, 1st joint as long as the 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd slightly longer than 3rd, and 3rd than 4th, 3rd-5th feebly, the 6th-10th strongly transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex considerably wider than base, and slightly wider than head; densely and rather coarsely punctate; disc with a wide longitudinal depression in which is an impunctate median line; each side with one or two almost foveate impressions. *Elytra* considerably longer than wide, sides parallel except at base and apex, apex conjointly widely rounded; densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures more or less seriate in arrangement. *Abdomen* with the four basal segments parallel-sided and with their margins elevated at a greater angle than usual. Length 2, to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{6}$; variation in length $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—Frankford, Huon River, Bruni Island, Tasm.

A very narrow species, in appearance somewhat resembling *H. philorhinoides*, but narrower, much less coarsely punctate, the prothorax and elytra apparently (only) glabrous, the elytra more parallel and the prothoracic impressions different.

HOMALIUM XANTHORRHÆE, n.sp.

♀.(?) Narrow and shining. Reddish-brown, appendages and the apex of each of the abdominal segments paler; head piceous. Clothing as in the preceding species.

Head rather small, densely and moderately coarsely punctate, front shining and sparsely punctate; each side of middle near base with a short deep sulcus (or fovea) terminated posteriorly by a feeble granule; margin of clypeus glittering. *Antennæ* stout, 1st joint as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd longer than 3rd, 6th-7th feebly, the 8th-10th strongly, transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex considerably wider than base or than head; microscopically transversely corrugated, with rather small

scattered punctures, a vague impression on each side of the (wide and indistinct) median line. *Elytra* much as in the preceding species except that the punctures are very much smaller though still seriate in arrangement. Five basal segments of *abdomen* almost parallel-sided. Length 2, to apex of *elytra* $1\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—Darling Ranges, W.A. (on the common "black boy" *Xanthorrhœa* sp.).

In appearance close to the preceding species but slightly wider, punctures of both prothorax and *elytra* considerably smaller, the antennæ of uniform colour throughout, the prothorax minutely corrugated and the abdominal margins at a very feeble angle. The apex of the clypeus causes the head to appear as if margined with a piece of highly polished metal. The transverse corrugations of the prothorax are most distinct along the median line, elsewhere they are interrupted by the punctures.

H. PHILORHINOIDES Fvl. *Hab.*—South Australia; Tasmania.

H. GAYNDAHENSE Macl. *Hab.*—Brisbane; Tweed River.

H. MORRISI Blackb. *Hab.*—Victoria; Tasmania.

H. TASMANICUM Blackb. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

LISPINUS RIVULARIS, n.sp.

Elongate, depressed, subparallel, shining. Testaceous-brown, appendages paler (but antennæ darker than legs), head piceous, *elytra* slightly infusate at apex, abdomen (except the 6th segment and the apex of each of the others) darker than prothorax. Abdomen clothed with sparse yellowish hair, elsewhere the clothing very much sparser.

Head feebly transverse, with rather small scattered punctures. Clypeus feebly impressed on each side. Antennæ as in *L. Sidneensis*. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, with rather small and irregularly distributed punctures, the interspaces microscopically punctate; basal half with four shallow longitudinal impressions, the lateral ones rather deeper and wider than the median. *Elytra* slightly wider than and about once and one-half the length of prothorax, with scattered punctures of similar size to those on prothorax, sutural stria as in *L. Sidneensis*. *Abdomen* parallel-

sided to near apex, each segment with two feeble transverse series of small punctures, the surface (except at about apical fourth of each) very densely and finely punctate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

Differs from *L. Sidneensis* in being smaller, comparatively wider, the head with smaller and sparser punctures, the clypeal impressions shallower, the prothorax with more irregular punctures and with a distinct impression on each side of the middle, the elytra paler, except at apex; and the abdominal segments with a greater part of their surface occupied by dense minute punctures.

L SIDNEENSIS Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney and Galston.

DABRA TERMITOPHILA, n.sp.

Broad and feebly shining, but the abdomen polished. Reddish-testaceous, elytra and the 2nd-5th segments of abdomen stained with piceous, antennæ infusate, the basal and apical joints paler. Clothed with extremely short greyish pubescence, the abdomen (except apical segment) glabrous on the upper surface, except for a row of setigerous punctures at the apex of each and a few hairs at the sides; prothorax with four short erect setæ across middle at apex, and two on each side (one at base and one at apex); each side of elytra with three short setæ (two at base and one at apex).

Head densely and finely punctate. Antennæ rather short and stout, increasing in width to base of terminal joint, this joint wedge-shaped and about as long as the three preceding combined. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, apex widely emarginate, sides rounded and increasing to base, disc convex, the sides flattened, base feebly bisinuate, the posterior angles slightly produced; densely and finely punctate. *Elytra* slightly shorter and narrower than prothorax, base and shoulders rounded, sides feebly increasing in width to apex, each feebly separately rounded at apex, but the posterior angles somewhat acutely produced; punctures very slightly stronger than on prothorax. Upper

surface of *abdomen* impunctate, except at the apex of the segments. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A. (two specimens taken from a nest of *Coptotermes Raffrayi*).

In some respects it appears to agree with the description of *D. myrmecophila*, but the sides of prothorax not provided with "seven or eight erect setæ," having in fact only two (one at base and one at apex).

DABRA CONVEXICOLLIS, n.sp.

Moderately broad and somewhat shining, the abdomen highly polished. Brownish-testaceous, basal and apical joints of antennæ and the legs paler. Densely clothed with short golden-grey pubescence, except on upper surface of abdomen, which is almost glabrous; each side of prothorax with four long brownish hairs, of the elytra with three, each abdominal segment with from one to three hairs at the sides, and a fringe of setigerous punctures at the apex, the apical segment, however, densely pubescent.

Head densely punctate. Antennæ stout, terminal joint compressed and as long as the three preceding combined. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, convex throughout, sides strongly rounded and nowhere flattened, base bisinuate, the posterior angles produced and acute; densely and regularly punctate. *Elytra* slightly narrower and scarcely longer than prothorax (at its longest), each feebly separately rounded at apex, but the posterior angles acute and produced; punctures as on prothorax. *Abdomen* regularly diminishing in width from base to apex, upper surface (except at apex of each segment) impunctate, lower densely and finely punctate. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W. (two specimens taken from the nest of a "green" stinging ant under a stone).

Differs from the preceding and from the two previously described species by the prothorax being regularly convex throughout.

The genus *Dabra* will probably be found to be numerous in species when the nests of ants and termites have been more systematically examined than they have been up to the present.

Family PAUSSIDÆ.

MEGALOPAUSSUS, n.g.

Antennæ 11-jointed; 2nd joint very small, globular and almost contained in 1st, none of the others transverse. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra without membranous tip. Tibiæ moderately long and compressed, but not very wide. Tarsi with 1st and 3rd joints rather small, 2nd large, 4th very small and apparently forming part of 5th, 5th almost as long as the rest combined. Palpi and other characters as in *Arthropterus*.

The species described below is the largest of its family in Australia, if not in the whole world. Its shape, whilst peculiar, is much less so than that of all others of its family of which I have seen specimens or figures; its comparatively simple antennæ and tibiæ being strongly at variance with those parts of all other *Paussidæ*. Its antennæ are suggestive of *Protopaussus*, but the second joint is not truly free as in that genus, and the prothorax is utterly different.

MEGALOPAUSSUS AMPLIPENNIS, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig.5.)

Dark reddish-brown. Clothed with rather short, suberect, setose pubescence of a reddish colour.

Head small, with sparse scattered punctures, vertex with two shallow and irregular impressions. Antennæ passing hind coxæ; 1st joint longer than 3rd, thick and subcylindrical, but at base very thin, with rather coarse punctures; 2nd almost concealed, 3rd-11th flat, with dense punctures more or less granular in appearance; 3rd-10th each slightly longer than wide, but gradually decreasing in width; 11th rounded at apex and the length of 9th and 10th combined. *Prothorax* slightly incurved to middle of apex; sides strongly rounded in front, suddenly constricted near base, median line traceable throughout, but distinct only in two places; with scattered punctures. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* very large, much wider than prothorax and more than twice as long as head and prothorax combined, almost

parallel-sided to near apex, almost at apex a slight outer projection on each side; with rather small punctures. *Metasternum* behind the middle glabrous and impunctate. *Abdomen* with small punctures, from each of which arise two setæ. *Legs* moderately long; hind trochanters large and subcordate; femora curved; tibiæ flattened, moderately dilated to apex; tarsi shorter than tibiæ, three basal joints densely spongiose. Length 18mm.

Hab.—Kuranda, Q.

The medio-basal suture of the prosternum is not straight, but appears, as if one part had been folded over another. Each puncture contains a seta, except on the abdomen where each contains two, and these cause it to appear to be divided off into numerous small triangles; the prothoracic punctures from some directions appear to be feebly connected by transverse strigosities, but from most directions each appears to be isolated. By measurement the prothorax is seen to be wider than long ($3\frac{1}{8} \times 3$ mm.), but to the eye it appears slightly longer than wide. The elytra are very finely wrinkled throughout, and this with the punctures gives the surface an appearance much the same as the skin of a fish from which the scales have been removed. The type and only specimen I have seen is in Mr. C. French's collection, and was taken by Mr. F. P. Dodd in January, 1905.

Family CUCUJIDÆ.

INOPEPLUS ANGULICOLLIS, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig.6.).

Black, upper surface with a more or less coppery gloss, each elytron with a large, subapical, semilunar, whitish blotch; appendages reddish, the antennæ gradually becoming darker to tips.

Head large, with numerous and fairly large punctures; two foveate impressions between antennæ. Eyes small and prominent. Antennæ passing base of prothorax, joints subglobular, 3rd slightly longer than 4th and distinctly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* transverse, sides increasing in width to middle and then

suddenly diminishing to base; with or without two large shallow discal impressions; punctures much as on head. *Elytra* strongly inflated posteriorly, with feeble punctures. *Abdomen* wide, but narrower than elytra. *Legs* rather short. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Huon River, Hobart, Swansea, Tasm. (A. M. Lea); Jenolan, N.S.W. (J. C. Wibur).

In the male the sides of the prothorax are widest and almost pointed just before the middle; between here and the base is a distinct notch, but this is not traceable from some directions. In the female the sides are not notched, and at their widest are slightly rounded. The lower surface, except of head, is more or less piceous. The semilunar markings of the elytra are not always sharply defined, and in one specimen extend to the apex. The Tasmanian specimens were taken beneath the rough bark of apple trees. The colour and the shape of its prothorax will readily distinguish it from the previously described Australian species.

Family LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Two papers in which Lathridiidae have been recorded from Australia appear to have escaped observation by Australian entomologists. These are by Motschulsky* and Reitter.† The former first‡ recorded *Lathridius nodifer*, Westw. (p.260) from New Holland, but placed it in his genus *Aridius*; according to him, also, (p.262) *L. antipodum* White,§ is one of its synonyms. *Melanophthalma gibbosa* Herbst, (p.287) is also recorded by him from New Holland. Herr Reitter records (p.96) *Corticaria pubescens* Illiger and *Monotoma picipes* Herbst, (p.96) from Australia.

MONOTOMA QUADRICOLLIS Aubé.

This species has been introduced to Tasmania. I sent some specimens to Mr. Champion, to whom I am indebted for the name.

* Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, xxxix. Vol. ii. 1886.

† Deutsche Ent. Zeit. xxii. 1878.

‡ It was subsequently also recorded by the Rev. T. Blackburn.

§ Voy. "Erebus" and "Terror." Insects, p.18.

LATHRIDIUS DOLICOCEPHALUS, n.sp.

Long, thin and greatly depressed. Pale reddish-testaceous, head and prothorax darker.

Head flat, subovate, considerably longer than wide, densely punctate, without median line. *Antennæ* thin, passing base of prothorax. *Prothorax* flat, obovate, scarcely longer than head and scarcely wider than across the eyes, sides narrowed to base but nowhere suddenly constricted; densely punctate; a feeble transverse impression towards base. *Elytra* elliptic; at base no wider than prothorax, but at its widest more than twice the width of that segment; suture narrowly raised throughout, 3rd and 7th interstices strongly raised and conjoined at apex, the interspaces with regular rows of large punctures. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River and Vasse, W.A.

A pale, narrow, depressed species with an ovate prothorax (nowhere suddenly constricted) and almost perfectly elliptic elytra. It will probably not rest in *Lathridius*.

LATHRIDIUS OBSOLETUS, n.sp.

Moderately long and lightly convex. Dark reddish-brown, legs and antennæ (club excepted) paler.

Head densely punctate; without median line. *Antennæ* scarcely as long as the width across eyes. *Prothorax* not much wider than head; densely punctate; suddenly constricted near base, base not much narrower than apex; with four feeble longitudinal elevations, of which the outer ones are scarcely traceable. *Elytra* at their widest about once and one-half the width of prothorax; suture, 3rd, 5th and 7th interstices finely and not very acutely raised, the 3rd and 7th conjoined near apex, punctures large and subquadrate, but on disc from about basal third diminishing in size to near apex, when they increase in size. Length 2 mm.

Hab.—Mount Wellington, Tasm.

In build and general appearance close to *L. costatus*, but the prothorax very decidedly transverse (in *L. costatus* it is longer than wide), much more deeply constricted near base, the basal

portion not much narrower than the apical portion, and the longitudinal elevations much less distinct; the elytra are less inflated posteriorly, and the interstices are much less acutely raised.

LATHRIDIDIUS DENTICOLLIS, n.sp.

Moderately short and convex. Dark piceous-brown, appendages paler.

Head densely punctate, with a distinct median line, on each side of which is a very feeble ridge. *Antennæ* rather short. *Prothorax* noticeably wider than head, densely punctate; sides suddenly constricted near base, the basal portion depressed, considerably narrower than the apical, and continuously decreasing in width to base, each side at the exact middle with a small but distinct tooth; apical half with a feeble longitudinal impression; without raised lines. *Elytra* elliptic-ovate, rather strongly convex, with a feeble transverse subbasal impression; with series of large punctures becoming smaller along the middle, 5th and 7th interstices scarcely visibly raised above the others. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Huon River, Tasm.

LATHRIDIDIUS SERRATUS, n.sp.

Moderately long and subdepressed. Dark piceous-brown, margins and appendages paler.

Head densely punctate, with a distinct median line. *Antennæ* extending backwards almost to elytra. *Prothorax* considerably wider than head, sides rather strongly diminishing in width from near apex to base, but nowhere suddenly constricted; margins flattened and very finely serrated; without raised lines but with a distinct median impression, and which is interrupted at about its middle. *Elytra* ovate, shoulders rounded; alternate interstices feebly raised; punctures large, becoming smaller along middle of disc. Length 2 mm.

Hab.—Hobart and Launceston, Tasm.; Somerville, Vic.

From Forest Reefs (N.S.W.) I have about fifty specimens that I cannot structurally separate from this species, but which differ

in being considerably smaller and paler; they were obtained from the rubbish at the foot of a hay-stack; the typical specimens were taken from fence tops at dusk.

L. COSTATUS Er. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

L. NODIFER Westw. *Hab.*—Victoria; New South Wales; Tasmania.

L. APICALIS Blackb. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

L. COSTATIPENNIS Blackb. *Hab.*—Victoria; New South Wales; Tasmania.

L. MINOR Blackb. *Hab.*—Clarence River.

L. NIGROMACULATUS Blackb. *Hab.*—West Australia; New South Wales; Tasmania.

L. PUNCTIPENNIS Blackb. *Hab.*—West Australia.

L. SATELLES Blackb. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Tasmania; West Australia.

L. SEMICOSTATUS Blackb. *Hab.*—West Australia; Tasmania.

Family SCARABÆIDÆ.

PHYCOCHUS SULCIPENNIS Lea.

Although when describing this species, and since, I repeatedly examined several specimens without finding eyes, I now find that these are present; they are very small and narrow, and each consists of about ten facets; they are invisible from above, behind, or in front, and it is only from certain oblique directions and with certain lights that they can be seen to be eyes at all. With the head partly withdrawn into the prothorax they are quite concealed.

PHYCOCHUS GRANICEPS Broun.

Of this species Capt. Broun * says: "Eyes apparently absent quite invisible." This species also I repeatedly examined to see if it had eyes, without finding any; but now I am doubtful as to whether it is really blind or not. Entirely on the lower surface of the head, in a sloping position behind the insertion of the

* Man. N.Z. Col., Part iii. p.770.

antennæ, are two small spaces, slightly darker than their surroundings, and with what (under a quarter-inch power) appear to be facets. It is quite possible, however, that these are really slight granular elevations of the derm. They cannot be seen until the head has been removed. Of this species Capt. Broun writes me : "I have made two examinations of the head from above and below, using half-inch lens in the microscope, and a good Coddington glass. There may be seen minute, rather distant, granules, which cannot be distinguished from ordinary sculpture. I possess three specimens, one mounted on its back with the head exposed; all were examined." Of his *P. lobatus* he says : "My mounted specimen shows no indication of eyes, but I cannot remove the head without spoiling the type."

Family CLERIDÆ.

PELONIUM AUSTRALICUM, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig.7.)

Black; muzzle and a curvilinear triangle on lower surface of head, prothorax, legs (tips of femora, apical half of tibiæ and the tarsi excepted), basal third of antennæ, and basal joints of palpi, more or less flavous. Clothed with straggling yellowish pubescence or hair.

Head transverse, with prominent eyes, black portion (both upper and lower) densely and rather coarsely punctate. *Antennæ* with 1st joint stout, as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd stouter than but about as long as 3rd, 6th-8th very short, 9th-10th each strongly forked and each about as long as 2nd-8th combined, 11th slightly longer and stouter than 10th. *Prothorax* at apex slightly narrower than head across eyes, sides slightly incurved near apex, then rather strongly dilated to beyond the middle, and again diminishing to base; basal margin narrowly raised, with rather large scattered punctures, becoming dense on sides. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, coarsely and rather densely punctate, the punctures becoming very small and less numerous posteriorly. *Mesosternum* coarsely

punctate. *Legs* rather short, tarsi apparently four-jointed. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, N.S.W. (A. M. Lea).

This genus is abundantly represented in Tropical America, and a few species have been recorded from Burmah, &c.; but it has not hitherto been recorded from Australia. It can be readily recognised by the terminal joints of the antennæ. In the only specimen I have seen it is difficult to see the 6th-8th joints at all clearly, as they are not only very short and closely joined together, but are partly obscured by pubescence.

Family PTINIDÆ.

TRIGONOGENIUS GLOBULUS Sol.

This species occurs in houses in Tasmania and Western Australia; it was originally described from South America, and has also been taken in England. I am indebted to Mr. Champion for the name.

NIPTUS HOLOLEUCUS Feld.

This species also occurs in Tasmania, as Hobart specimens agree exactly with two sent to me under this name by Mr. Champion.

HEXAPLOCOTES, n.g.

Antennæ very stout, six-jointed, the two terminal joints forming an almost circular club. Other characters as in *Polyplocotes*.

This genus belongs to the section of the *Ptinidæ* which includes *Diplocotes*, *Polyplocotes*, *Diphobia* and *Paussoptinus*, from all of which its six-jointed antennæ will readily distinguish it. For purposes of classification it may be placed after *Polyplocotes*. The type and only specimen I have seen was taken in the nest of an ant under a stone.

HEXAPLOCOTES SULCIFRONS, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig.8.)

Dark reddish-brown; club, legs and abdomen somewhat paler. Clothed with a thin yellowish pubescence.

Head small, coarsely punctured; sides with several oblique impressions; front with three deep impressions, of which the median one is the narrowest. Eyes small and oblique. Antennæ very stout. four basal joints subgranulate, 1st curved, 2nd from above apparently shorter than 1st but from below noticeably longer, thick but curved, and joined to 1st at about the middle of its lower surface, 3rd slightly longer than wide, 4th almost spherical, 5th-6th combined almost circular, as wide as head and depressed at their junction; 6th slightly larger than 5th, and at its inner apex strongly impressed and with an outer ridge. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, rounded in front, sides incurved near base; disc and apex almost impunctate, sides coarsely punctate; base with coarse punctures turning into short longitudinal lines running from near the base to a subbasal curved impression. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, with rows of small isolated punctures, but at base with traces of striæ, each of which ends in a distinct puncture; basal margin raised and rather coarsely punctate. *Abdomen* with irregularly distributed punctures, 2nd segment slightly larger than 3rd and considerably larger than 1st, 4th very short. *Legs* rather short; front coxæ almost touching, middle rather widely, the hind pair very widely separated; femora deeply grooved for the reception of tibiæ; tarsi thin, claws feeble. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Newcastle, W.A. (A. M. Lea).

In some lights the elytra, especially at the sides and apex, appear to be very finely strigose. The intercoxal process of the mesosternum is irregularly concave, as are also the four front coxæ. Seen from below the two basal joints of the antennæ appear to be widely and irregularly triangular; from the side the 5th appears to be slightly larger than the 6th.

Family CIOIDÆ.

LYCTUS OBLONGUS Oliv.

This species is destructive in Australia and Tasmania to cane furniture, &c. It has not previously been recorded from Aus-

tralia. I have to thank Mr. C. O. Waterhouse for confirmation of my opinion.

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

MORYCHUS HETEROMERUS King.

CÆDIOMORPHA AUSTRALIS Blackb.

I have recently examined the type of *Morychus heteromerus** King; in Masters' Catalogue appearing (number 1913) as a *Pedilophorus*;† it belongs to the *Tenebrionidæ* and is identical with *Cædiomorpha australis* Blackb.‡ As *M. heteromerus* was the prior name that must stand, but as King certainly referred it to the wrong genus, and even family, the species must remain under *Cædiomorpha*.§

Family PYROCHROIDÆ.

LEMODES SPLENDENS, n.sp.

(Plate xviii., fig. 9).

Red; elytra with a broad purplish-blue fascia, mesosternum and appendages black, tip of antennæ and of palpi and parts of the tarsi of a dingy red. Length 5.5½ mm.

Hab.—Walcha, N.S.W. (W. W. Froggatt).

The shape, punctures and pubescence are much as in *L. Mastersi* and *L. coccinea*. The elytral fascia occupies rather more than one third of the surface, its hind margin is irregularly concave

* The type is in the Australian Museum, and bears a blue label in the late Rev. R. L. King's writing.

† No authority is quoted for referring it to *Pedilophorus*.

‡ Of *Cædiomorpha australis* I have specimens which were so named by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. G. C. Champion, and which agree perfectly with Mr. Blackburn's description.

§ King's original description, 11 words, is certainly insufficient for its positive identification, but as the type is in good order, and I had the authentically named specimens of *C. australis* with me at the time (the second occasion when I examined it) of comparison, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the synonymy.

and front trilobed, the median lobe being considerably advanced along the suture. Mr. Froggatt informs me that he captured several specimens that were crawling over a log in company with *L. coccinea*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- Fig.1.—*Antimerus punctipennis* Lea.
Fig.2.—*Hyperomma pictipes* Lea.
Fig.3.—*Sunius farosus* Lea.
Fig.4.—*Oxytelus micropterus* Lea.
Fig.5.—*Megalopaussus amplipennis* Lea.
Fig.6.—*Inopeplus angulicollis* Lea.
Fig.7.—*Pelonium Australicum* Lea.
Fig.8.—*Hexaplocotes sulcifrons* Lea.
Fig.9.—*Lemodes splendens* Lea.

